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University of California

198 McALLISTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102



Hastings Law News

Volume VI, No. 4

October 8, 1973



alex lawrence

Special Faculty meeting considers student voting proposal, but no quorum present to allow decision.

RESTRUCTURING DELAYED

On Monday afternoon, October 1st, the full faculty met to consider the Redmond-Garcia proposal calling for a 4 faculty/3 student composition of the advisory committees.

After two hours of active discussion Professor J. Werchick moved that the faculty discuss and vote on the individual issues instead of the proposal as a whole. The faculty will discuss and vote on the following issues at the October 19th meeting (and subsequent meetings if added time is needed):

1. By what process will the student members be chosen?
2. What qualifications, if any, should be required of student members?
3. How many students should be on each committee.
4. Should the students have voting power, or merely advisory capacity?
5. What type of participation should the students have on each particular committee?
6. Should students participate in any manner in meetings of the full faculty.

Before any substantive discussion of the proposal, it was pointed out that a faculty quorum was not present. As the lack of a quorum became an issue, Senior President Terry Redmond pointed out that the faculty can delay voting on the proposal forever by using such procedural tactics.

The possibility of ever getting a quorum at faculty meetings is very remote. Dean Anderson pointed out that the Hastings by-laws require participation by 3/4 of those eligible in any vote to change the structure of the by-laws.

Out of 65 faculty members with votes (adjunct professors are counted as 1/2 vote) approximately 32 were in attendance. Dean Reigger noted that most adjunct faculty had full time commitments and their attendance was always sparse. In addition a number of professors were holding class during the faculty meeting. Still, more faculty members attended this meeting, the Dean asserted, than any meeting in the past two years.

The meeting itself was an interesting interaction between students, faculty and administration. Discussion was at times heated.

One of the major objections of the proposal of 4 faculty/3 student composition of committees was

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WULFF WINS NOMINATION

by Chuck Dell'Ario

Third year student, Randall W. Wulff has been nominated as the best qualified Hastings student, to the committee appointed by Justice William O. Douglas to select his law clerks for the 1974 term.

Wulff, who did his undergraduate work at the University of Oregon and the Netherlands School of International Business, will compete with nominees from the other leading law schools of the Ninth U.S. Judicial Circuit.

Justice Douglas is the only member of the Supreme Court who regularly receives clerks from the schools in this area. In the past years, one or two Hastings students have been nominated informally, but this year marks the first time the Hastings Faculty has formally selected an outstanding individual to be considered for a Douglas clerkship. The actual selection committee is composed of three persons who are former law clerks of Justice Douglas themselves. They include Jerome Falk, Jr., a San Francisco lawyer, Professor Charles Ares of the University of Arizona and Professor William Cohen of Stanford. They will begin their consideration of the nominees the first part of October and announce their selection by the end of the month.

Randy was selected by a newly

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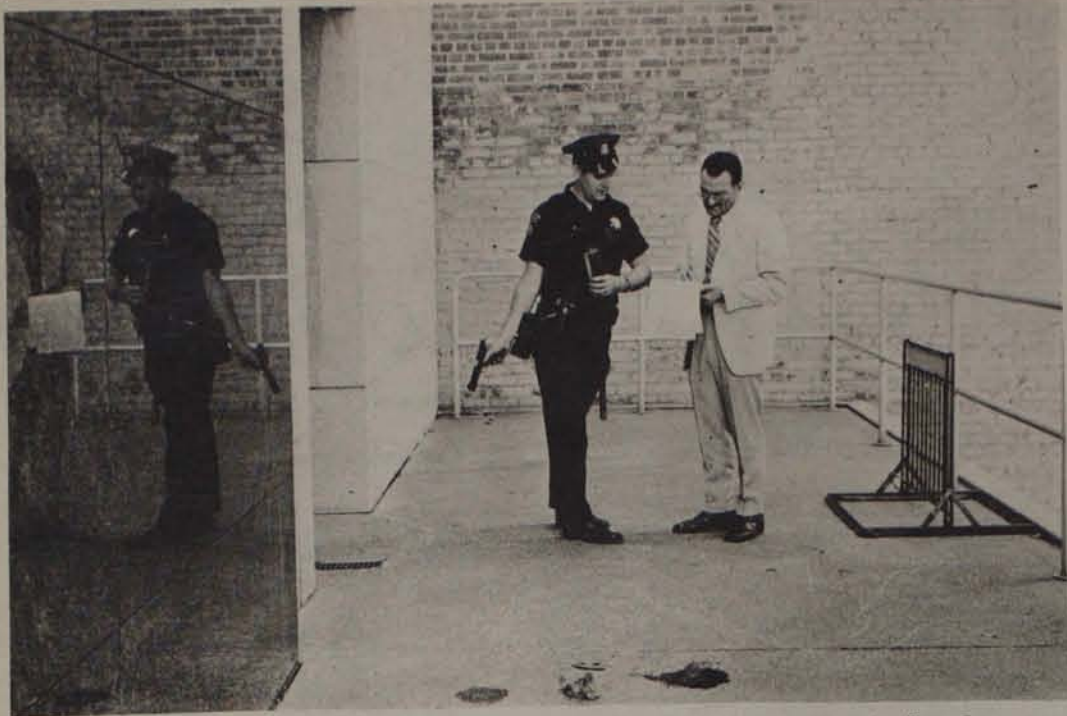
HALL EYES CRIMINAL LAW CURRICULUM

A survey of 17 law school catalogues reveals 60 different course titles covering 20 distinct areas of criminal law, not including areas of overlap such as evidence and constitutional law.

At Hastings, however, there is only limited offering in the area of criminal law. The courses that are offered are not systematized or categorized into any unified criminal curriculum. This lack of an extensive criminal curriculum stands out when one considers Hastings' near monopoly of recognized criminal scholars.

Hastings hopes to change all that. Dean Anderson has named a Committee on the Criminal Law Curriculum to re-examine Hastings' offerings in this area. The committee will be headed by Jerome Hall, a Hastings professor and a

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alex lawrence

Does good weather in San Francisco push the deranged over the threshold into violence? Within three

hot days the area around Hastings experienced a murder, a suicide and a bombing.

RESTRUCTURING

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pointed out by Professor Hall. "Block voting" is a peculiarly student phenomenon, he asserted. On the one committee which presently has student voters, 11 times out of 12 the students voted in a bloc. The faculty, on the other hand, were often split in their voting. The implied result was that the students would be able to control a committee by winning over only one faculty member per vote.

Another point of contention between certain faculty members and the four students allowed to attend the meeting, concerned the qualifications of students to sit on important committees. Some members of the faculty questioned whether a student could make any contribution worthy enough to replace the voice of a dedicated legal scholar.

Law News representative Rob Lawlor contended that in combining the experience of the faculty with the energy and activism of the students the most dynamically beneficial composition of the advisory committees could be achieved.

Law Journal representative Craig Lawson asserted that the Law Review stands for the proposition that students can take on responsibilities and produce quality work. The Hastings Law Journal under student management has made significant contributions to the legal profession, he stated.

The "common law" tradition, Professor Lattin advised, rests the

HALL

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Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus from Indiana University, author of a casebook on criminal law and procedure and of texts on comparative law, jurisprudence, and criminal law.

Among the other members of the faculty committee are Professors Traynor, Perkins, Daniel, Rothwell, and Van Kessel and Assistant Dean Bunyan.

They represent the courses presently offered in the criminal law area: Criminal Law and Procedure, Advanced Criminal Procedure, Post-Conviction Remedies, Juvenile

policy-making power of a university with the faculty. While the Dean or President of a university usually has the veto power, the reality of the situation is that the Dean must keep the faculty content. Thus the head of the university is limited in the use of his veto power.

ASH President Jess Garcia and Terry Redmond explained that the proposal is merely trying to get some students in on the very bottom of the policy-making paradigm. After these committees vote on a proposal, the proposal goes to the full faculty for a vote. After the faculty votes, the Dean can either approve or veto the proposal.

At this point in the meeting, Dean Anderson reasserted the goal of the special meeting: to come up with an orderly procedure to provide some kind of student participation in the policy-making process. The faculty then called for a committee to study possible alternatives.

Professors Grodin and VanDyke asserted that a student-faculty committee had been appointed to study the alternatives last year. The Garcia-Redmond proposal was the product of a year's work by that committee. The faculty agreed that the problem had already been studied in depth and decided to vote on the six major issues contained in the proposal at the next full meeting of the faculty.

Law, and clinical programs.

Three of the committee members (Hall, Traynor, and Perkins) were singled out by Professor Franklin Zimring of the University of Chicago Law School as the great "troika" of criminal law in a recent letter to the committee.

Two important trends converge in the area of the committee's concern. One is today's increased emphasis on criminal law, resulting not only from the inherent drama of criminal trial but also from the new sources of compensation for the defense of the indigent. The other is increased dissatisfaction with law school

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Letters...

WRONG ON!

Editors:

A recent article (Right On! Law News, September 24, 1973) deprecate the use of slogans and deprecates the "rise of the either/or philosophy" as particularly out of place in a law school. Sloganeering, runs the argument, is the unhealthy product of a politicized (polarized?) society and the either/or syndrome very unreasonably pronounces that others are "either for me or agin me". After all, an important lesson in law school is that one must be logical.

This is a most idealistic and commendable position, but unfortunately it reigns supreme only in a "paper castle". There is a cold and cruel world out there, waiting to tell the logician where to hang his logic.

It is not a venture to say that this is not a truly politicized society and that America is probably one of the few countries in the world whose populace is most plagued with political apathy. America historically has been, presently is, and in all probability, always will be a country whose government and direction are determined by interest groups.

Such groups are a fact of American political life. Slogans have been an effective means by which interest groups have reached the public to gain necessary support for their programs. It seems highly illogical to expect political change without active advancement of a cause through slogans. If slogans were all right for the Federalists, Unionists,

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VIEW POINT :

CLINICS

by Jon Ellingson

So you wanted to become a lawyer and you went to law school. And after two years of reading appellate decisions, you might be able to serve as a competent judge, but damned is you know anything about practicing law. If that's the case, you might consider one of the Hastings Clinics. This year, over three hundred students will participate in one of the broadest clinical offerings in the country.

Clinical education is a new addition to most law school curricula, but Hastings is an exception. As far back as the 1920's, Hastings was running a clinic with the San Francisco Legal Assistance Agency, the forerunner of the Hastings - SFNLAF program.

There are two approaches that have been taken toward clinics. Some law schools have emphasized externships: sending students to various agencies for a semester, granting credit for the experience, but letting the content of the educational experience completely depend upon the agency. While providing a relief from the drudgery of law school these programs have certain drawbacks. As the most junior member of the office, the extern can expect the least challenging work assignments. Once easily mastered, these can become a monotony by the end of the semester.

Hastings has taken a different approach. With two exceptions, the clinical courses involve a close interaction between the law school and the agency. Hastings controls the type of work students are given to maintain the educational quality. In addition a seminar provides a broader theoretical basis in which to place the practical experience.

There are now six different clinics and two externship programs at Hastings. No one of them can approach making you a complete lawyer. But each one offers the opportunity to take responsibility for the affairs of your client and advocate his case. And isn't that what being a lawyer is all about?

Chauvinism is alive and well at Hastings. Or perhaps alive and sick.

In the first place, the professional m.c.p.'s tell me the first-year class has some of the best looking sex objects they've seen since...well, since last year. For shame! Is that the proper area of inquiry for your fine-honed legal minds? Or your blunted legal minds, for that matter?

The females (sic) are at it again, too. I overheard that a Certain Professor hates women again this year. True, that Certain Professor does use the Socratic method and once he gets hold of a student, he finds out everything he or she knows, but I never noticed a sex bias. I think maybe the females are trying to say they haven't learned to stand up under cross-examination. Males suffer that problem, too, you know....

I wouldn't mention it except that I'm afraid it's coming up again in the LEOP list. Who's going to be on that list? The same professors? I hope not. It would be nice to believe Hastings students can tell

LIVING

WITH BYRNES AND ALLEN

The results of last issue's survey are not fully tabulated. However enough returns have been perused to show that many students --not just first year students--are strangers to both San Francisco and the Hastings Community.

To help alleviate this problem--if indeed it is a problem--we endeavor to enlighten the masses who know not what to do, by listing various establishments in the city frequented both by natives and other Hastings students. We realize that many budgets cannot withstand frequent visits to these places, so our emphasis is centered on the more reasonably priced bars and pubs. All the following have been mentioned on returned questionnaires.

Clement Street appears to be the most popular street for reasonably priced pubs. The Holy City Zoo and the Last Day at 5th Avenue and Clement offer live entertainment nightly. Most of the music is folk-rock. Draft beers are 60¢.

Although the Pub is located at Masonic and Geary, it still qualifies for the Clement Street neighborhood. The Pub and Churchills (6th and Clement) offer no live entertainment. However, a casual setting of old furniture is quite conducive to dangling conversation. Both have 50¢ Irish Coffee and 50¢ beer.

For those who care to dance, hit the low-key Mixer at 8th and Clement or the Jolly Friar and Woodstock at 11th and Clement. Don't wear levis to the Jolly Friar as you won't get in (shades of the El Monte Legion Stadium).

If you're on Clement and still haven't found what you like, continue down Geary all the way to the ocean. The Cliff House is similar to the Pub and Churchills, only

much larger. The Cliff House may be the best place in the city to catch a sunset.

Down the beach about 1/2 mile is 1000 Great Highway near Fulton Street. This place is unique. Beers are 30¢ each - \$1.50 a pitcher. Entertainment is a juke box, two pool tables and the fastest Pong machine on earth. To absorb your thoughts is the finest Depression mural (Civilian Conservation Corps) this side of the Smithsonian Institute.

Union Street is a little more expensive. This street is made for walking, so we will just briefly mention some of the more popular stops. The Tar and Feathers at Fillmore and Union has live folk-rock, sometimes sing along--at 90¢ a beer.

Pierce Street Annex on Fillmore a couple of blocks north of Union has dancing. The Mother Lode, Generosity and Thomas Lords are all on Union within a couple of blocks of Fillmore.

Herrington's may be the most popular bar at Hastings, and well it should be. It's close to school on Jones and McAllister. If you carry a brief case or otherwise distinguish yourself as a Hastings student, beers are only a quarter.

The Royal Exchange and Ripples are downtown bars both located at Sacramento and Front Streets. Each is so crowded on Friday nites, you probably won't get in, but offer a glimpse of the working world.

Lest our readers infer that all we do is drink, we must not fail to mention that restaurants and other forms of entertainment will be discussed in later issues. In the meantime, take a break, go out and enjoy yourself with a friend or better yet, meet a new one.

GALLOPING DICTA

by trigger



pedagogy from discrimination.

But don't get me wrong, I'm not saying professors never make mistakes. You can't expect all professors to use "Ms." instead of "Miss". Habit dies hard, you know, but that professor (a young one, too) who persists in addressing every female as "Miss or Mrs." really ought to reconsider. That's not only cumbersome, it's useless.

Did you ever get the feeling that Hastings is invisible? I rushed right home to find out about that little episode of gunfire in the streets....and guess which imposing edifice on the corner of Hyde and McAllister wasn't mentioned again?

By the way, since Hastings is the only College of the Law around, why does everybody insist on Hastings School of Law? Don't believe it? Look at those symphony schedules. Tsk-tsk!

I'm guilty! The other day while

on the elevator, I noticed some stares from the first-year students. Just because I rode from 1M to 2. Probably during class change, too. You know, now that you can get out of the basement on the central stairwell--almost--we ought to get in the habit of using the stairs for those one-flight trips. It's as quick as the elevator for those short trips --and better for you, too. If we got in that habit, the elevator would be quicker for those long hauls from the library to the candy machine in the dungeon.

What's this about a publications board? So three students got elected--two were unopposed and the contested race was between two Law News staffers! And all of the board members are Law News types. You know what that means? That means the Law News editorial policies will be determined by the Law News itself, and the ASH budget committee --each probably equally fit to control the organs of student opinion. So next time you complain about this rag, remember the day you voted (or didn't) for it.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CLERKSHIP COMMITTEE

Professor Laurence H. Eldredge, Chairman of the Faculty Judicial Clerkship Committee, has made the following statement concerning the Committee:

Any third year student who is in the top 15% of the class, based on the cumulative average for the first two years of law school work, and who is seeking a judicial clerkship after graduation, may complete and file with the Placement Officer a form of "Request for Consideration by the Judicial Clerkship Committee." This form can be obtained from the Placement Office.

The student will then be given a personal interview by a panel of three members of this Committee and this will enable the panel to evaluate and appraise the student and decide whether a formal faculty recommendation of the student for a judicial clerkship should be made to a particular judge. The decision will be based on the

impression the student makes on the panel considered together with his or her background and history.

A letter of recommendation will go to the judge after the student has communicated with the judge and requested consideration for a clerkship. The Committee believes that such a letter from a faculty panel will be given weight by the judge who reads it.

In addition to the work of this Committee, Dean Anderson is planning to write letters to a large number of appellate and trial judges in California and a number of other states, pointing out to them the high standards of this law school and the fact that many of our students compare favorably with the excellent students in the other leading law schools throughout the United States. It is hoped that this will substantially increase the number of judges who will desire to consider our students before selecting a law clerk.

SENIOR CLASS SPEAKER POLL

by Terry Redmond

The annual ritual of polling the senior class for its choice of graduation speakers takes place today. As class president it is my duty to secure the most interesting speakers for this year's commencement. In the past polls were conducted to democratically determine who the senior class could handle for the duration. In retrospect, one can see that more often than not, the top choice of the class did not speak at graduation.

I cannot promise you that this discrepancy will not occur this year, as invariably, the most popular speakers are asked to attend many graduations throughout the country. Hastings only provides transportation and lodging, no lecture fees.

As a result, in all candor, we will use the results of this poll to determine the kind of speaker who will satisfy the general desire of the class. I shall encourage anyone who really seeks to aid the class officers in the selection to call me at 387-6469, from 6 pm to 1 am, or drop a note in the ASH office with your name and phone number. Many letters of inquiry must go out quickly so your early response will be appreciated.

I would also ask you to inform us if you would like to have a party for graduating students and their dates. This would be a separate event from the post-ceremonies reception, and would necessitate student funding. We want every member of the graduating class to be welcome, so the cost cannot be prohibitive. I am suggesting a \$5 charge per person (\$10 per couple) which tentatively would include drinks. This would require a substantial number of party goers, and I would certainly hope the senior class is up to it. Anyone having suggestions which would help to defray the costs, please contact me concerning musicians, place, alcohol etc.

Please write the names of three individuals you would like to hear at graduation in descending order of preference:

In addition, please respond as to your willingness to spend around \$5 on a graduation party.

I would be willing _____
I would NOT be willing _____

MAN, THIS "COLD TURKEY" CURE ISN'T WHAT IT'S CRACKED UP TO BE...

PIRG SUPPORT

Assemblyman John Vasconcellos (D-San Jose) has introduced a resolution in the State Assembly for support of California's two student-directed public interest research groups, CalPIRG and NorCalPIRG.

The resolution is denominated in the House as Resolution No. 89, and appears in the Assembly Journal of Sept. 10, 1973, at pages 7933-7934.

CalPIRG, incorporated in Southern California in 1972 has previously been commended by the Board of Supervisors of San Diego County for its investigations of malnutrition.

The resolution declares it to be in the public interest that there be established CalPIRG and NorCalPIRG as nonpartisan, nonprofit,

student-directed and financed corporations which will represent the concerns of California college and university students and work for constructive social change benefiting all California citizens in such areas as urban revitalization, consumer protection, racial and sexual discrimination, and similar areas of urgent and long-range concern.

A further declaration is made that the educational goals of CalPIRG and NorCal PIRG are in furtherance of the public mandate to the colleges and universities of the state of California, to engage in the higher education of the people of California.

CASH AWARD FOR ART

The Hastings Law News is pleased to announce that there will be two cash awards given to the two best original items submitted to the special art edition. The best item will receive a \$25 cash award and the runnerup will receive \$10.

Drawings, poems, photographs, cartoons, or short stories will be considered. Deadline for submitting your work is November 1 and the winners will be chosen by the Editorial Staff.

Query: Do you believe anyone at Hastings remembers the Fall 1971 student strike? Do you believe anyone remembers more than one of the demands? Do you believe there have been any substantial changes? Do you believe in the tooth fairy?

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ASK RENO

EAT YOUR HEART OUT,
BURT REYNOLDS!



Dear Reno,

I am a first year student at Hastings from a small town outside of New York City. I went to Ramapo College, a brand new, small state college. There the social life was plastic; we tried very hard to first emulate the California strip life of the late 60's, but we had no strip. Then when the age of social activism started we demonstrated against the war and the lettuce farmers. But that was plastic too. The real world seemed remote. When ever there was a meaningful moment, like Woodstock, I missed out.

Now I am at Hastings, in a sea of WASP apathy. Every time I try to make the scene with a black or a gay person I am rebuffed. I see that everyone is racist. The blacks are forming a law journal just for blacks only. The white students just ignore the poor LEOPs who ruin the reputation of the school with poor bar exam results. What can I do to get this fragmented schizoid community together to fight poverty, racism and oppression caused by the bureaucratic pigs?

Is the Golden Gate Bridge the only answer to my restless frustration?

High Diver #500

Dear Diver,

Your letter reminds me of a hypo I once had in a Legal Research Course. You seem to be in a need-less state of excitement, and so the Reno will take you in hand and smooth your ruffled feathers.

You contend you missed every trend of any significance or value. Relax, kid! You've made it! You say Hastings is the center of boredom & apathy. That's what's IN now, ennui, the hallmark of the Nixon years.

Think of the significance of this apathetic withdrawal into the self--you'll lead everyone to believe that you're at the forefront of all this, part of IT. And the best part is that it affords you plenty of free time.

If you still persist in diving, though, hurry up or you'll even miss the distinction of being #500.

Your buddy, Reno

Sorry we didn't have room for any more letters, but keep 'em comin'.



Phil Welch's

ASH
CAN

STUDENT-FACULTY COMMITTEES:
WHAT'S GOOD FAITH?

As you may know, the faculty has, for lack of quorum, tabled until October 19th the ASH proposal for restructuring the (student-) faculty committees. It is not my intention to here argue the merits of the proposal but it is my intention to ask if, in all honesty, the proposal has been given the close consideration that is its due.

I feel that the students and the faculty deserve a better deal than to be side-stepped on a technicality, especially when this technicality is a quorum requirement that 3/4 of the voting faculty be present to consider a by-law change, when only 32 attended--less than half of the total voting faculty (65)--and the Dean reports that the attendance was the best in two years.

(Parenthetically this raises another question: if one of the issues is student "responsibility", what kind of responsibility is being demonstrated when this poor attendance is the "best" in two years?)

One must be careful before judging too harshly. Undoubtedly many of the faculty had other commitments and could not attend the meeting. But there is no excuse for any person intentionally missing the meeting either as a means to avoid the issue or simply through lack of care.

The faculty who are opposed to the proposal but who had the decency to attend the meeting and voice their opinions are to be commended for their willingness to take an open stand even though unpopular from the student point of view.

On October 19th the issue will once again be before the faculty. This time the students expect that the faculty will at least give the students, and those faculty who have worked for so long on this proposal, the dignity of a vote. The issue is now broader than whether or not to give students voting power on faculty committees; the issue is now whether or not the faculty is willing to deal openly and in good faith with students on controversial problems concerning student-faculty relations. Even if the proposal is rejected, students will know that the faculty have enough respect for students to give a damn about student concerns. Otherwise we all harbor doubts.

Students interested in working on a committee to study the lottery selection procedure and other aspects of registration, please leave a note for me in the ASH office.

NEW (what were the old?) ASH OFFICE
HOURS:

Monday.....2:30-4:30PM
Tuesday.....2:30-4:30PM
Wednesday.....12:30-2:30PM
Thursday.....8:30-10:30AM
Friday.....12:00-2:00PM

CINE

O, UNLUCKY ME

O, Lucky Man

directed by Lindsay Anderson

Some time ago, a whimsically fascinating and superbly done film called *If...* was released. Directed by Anderson, it starred Malcom McDowell as Mick Travis, a student rebelling against the repressive discipline and grey atmosphere of a private English boarding school. It pleased countless viewers with its deft combination of reality, dreams and nightmares, and its superb characters, plot and cinematography.

It was very much a film of its times, and when the college rebellion wave subsided, the theme lost some of its power. Now the same Anderson, McDowell, and many of the same actors from *If...* bring us a sequel. Here is Mick Travis, out in the world selling coffee, trying to achieve success in some quantifiable way\$.

The stage is set; what follows is one of the most outstanding exercises in cinematic tedium I have had the misfortune to view. Imagine, if you will (or can), a 3 hour film centering on the plight of modern man in a depersonalized, bourgeois, beurocratic society. Having seen almost everything in the film somewhere else before, I spent at least 45 anxious minutes waiting for it to end. A disappointment, for it was showing as second bill to *If...*, which I still enjoyed, years after my first viewing.

The gist of the story is that all the societal institutions have gone mad: police, military, medicine, business, etc. Our poor anti-hero spends 3 hours bouncing from one perilous encounter to the next, aided by his magic suit (yes!) and inspired by a series of instant seductions.

Some interesting moments are provided by actors playing multiple roles and by some good fantasy sequences. However, these are formal in nature, not material, and go but a little way to remedy the trite plot and caricature characters. There are frequently interspersed scenes of Alan Price and his group singing the soundtrack in a studio. I'm still trying to figure that out.

Rex Reed called *O, Lucky Man* a "masterpiece". That makes sense to me. The story was from "an original idea by Malcom McDowell," and that makes sense too. I pray he keeps future ideas to himself.

--Michael Bankowski

IMPORTANT NEWS RE ASH BUDGET !!!!!

The ASH Finance Committee will conduct interviews with all student groups that submitted budget requests, during the week of Oct. 14. A signup list will be posted on the ASH bulletin board outside room A.

THE SIXTY-FIVE CLUB

by Janet Colson

Reprinted from the Hastings Alumni Bulletin

Initiated in 1940 by the late Dean David E. Snodgrass, the Sixty-Five Club has attracted distinguished legal scholars, former law school deans, and Supreme Court Justices from all over the nation--and in the process has destroyed the myth of the so-called "communications gap."



Paul E. Basye



Benjamin F. Boyer

Like many good ideas, the Sixty-Five Club was born of necessity. In the Fall of 1940, having just assumed the deanship of the College upon the sudden death of Dean William M. Simmons, David E. Snodgrass was faced with the problem of finding someone to teach three courses during the Fall Term, which was to begin in little more than a month. While enrollment at Hastings had been slowly increasing, law professors were scarce and Hastings' efforts to attract them were hampered by the fact that it had always been too poor to set up a retirement system. In a moment of inspiration, Dean Snodgrass devised a way to turn one of the College's weaknesses into its greatest asset. If the College could not offer the benefits of a retirement system, neither was it hampered by the need to comply with mandatory retirement rules and regulations in effect elsewhere. Why not open the College's doors to those outstanding figures in the field of legal education who had been forced to retire from other legal institutions throughout the nation?



Richard V. Carpenter



Laurence H. Eldredge

To test his idea, Dean Snodgrass approached Orrin K. McMurray, who had just been retired as Dean of Boalt Hall. Dreading the thought of retirement, Dean McMurray readily accepted the offer and joined the faculty at Hastings, where he had once taught as a novice from 1902 to 1904. Shortly thereafter, a second Sixty-Fiver was added to the Hastings faculty when Dean Snodgrass approached Arthur M. Cathcart, the eminent authority in the field of constitutional law who had been forced to leave Stanford under an ironclad retirement rule; and in 1943, he again turned to the ranks of the retired and called on Edward J. Thurston, who had just been retired from the Harvard Law School faculty. On V-E Day in 1945, the Hastings student body

numbered thirty-seven; in August, 1946, attendance had risen to 483. Law professors were even scarcer than they had been in 1940, however, and young men with teaching experience were all but impossible to find. The lesson of 1940 was not forgotten and in 1948 Dean Snodgrass persuaded the Board of Directors to officially adopt a policy of filling the faculty ranks with distinguished professors and deans who had been retired from other law schools. And thus the foundations were laid for what was to become the most prestigious collection of legal educators to be found at any single legal institution.

In explaining his philosophy be-



Milton D. Green



Jerome Hall



Norman D. Lattin



Russell D. Niles



Charles B. Nutting



George E. Osborne

hind the concept of the Sixty-Five Club, the late Dean Snodgrass condemned the system of compulsory retirement and the assumption that "a man ceases to exist when he becomes 65, 66, 67, 68, or 70 years old. If he is still alive, that is his fault. His usefulness in his chosen field is determined not by the state of his mind or his health, but by his age and nothing else." "It's a fine idea to have bright young men on a law faculty," Dean Snodgrass continued, "but they're often still learning themselves--at the expense of their students."

There's been no such danger at Hastings. Since its inception in 1940 and under the subsequent guidance of Dean Sammis and Dean Anderson, the roster of the Sixty-Five Club has read like the "Who's Who" of legal education.

Included therein are the names of legal scholars who have retired from colleges and universities after decades of service, who have been instrumental in drafting some of the nation's most important statutes, and who have written countless textbooks, most of which are standard reading in law schools

throughout the country. Such reminders have been provided by John Hurlbut (Evidence) from Stanford, Frederick Moreau (Torts) from Kansas, Ralph Newman (Real Property) from the American University, Oliver McCaskill (Pleading and practice) from Illinois, Ernest G. Lorenzen (Conflict of Laws) from Yale,



Rollin Perkins



Richard Powell

Lawrence Vold (Sales) from Nebraska and Boston University, Max Radin (Jurisprudence) from Boalt Hall, George G. Bogert (Trusts) from the University of Chicago, Everett Fraser (Property) from the University of Minnesota, Austin Derby (Criminal Law) from New York University, Dudley O. McGovney (Constitutional Law) from Boalt Hall, Chester G. Vernier (Criminal Law) from Stanford, Judson Crane (Corporations and Damages) from Pittsburg, William Prosser (Torts) from Boalt Hall, William Britton (Negotiable Instruments, Creditors Rights, and Sales) from Illinois, Lewis Simes (Future Interests) from Michigan, George Goble (Insurance and Contracts) from Illinois, James McBaine (Evidence and Criminal Procedure) from Boalt Hall, J. Warren Madden, retired judge of the U.S. Court of Claims, Brooks Cox (Constitutional Law) from Tulane, and Roscoe Pound, the late Dean of the Harvard Law School, who taught a summer session at Hastings and called its faculty the "strongest in the nation." Today, the Hastings faculty consists not only of the members of the Sixty-Five Club, but of eighteen other full time professors as well--all of whom have distinguished themselves in their chosen fields of legal scholarship and research and who have been selected from a large list of applicants from law schools throughout the country. The result has been a level of academic excellence that makes the current faculty one of the most effective and distinguished in the nation.



Roscoe Steffen



Julius Stone

Today's Sixty-Five Club includes a score of men who can boast over eight centuries of teaching at more than fifty legal institutions throughout the world. They are famous authorities in every aspect of the law, former deans of law schools, and prestigious members of the judiciary, including the former Chief Justice of the Supreme

Court of the State of California. Some of them, having reached the age of seventy-eight, have earned the title of Professor Emeritus of the Sixty-Five Club, while continuing to carry full time teaching loads. Professor Paul E. Basye, the oldest member of the Hastings faculty in point of service, is still an expert on Property and Probate Law, along with Sheldon Tefft, former Acting Dean of the University of Chicago and a leading scholar in the field of Credit Transactions, Real Property, and Land Use. Legal scholars, administrators and students alike have high praise for former law school deans such as Benjamin F. Boyer (Temple University - Civil Procedure and Legal Profession), Richard V. Carpenter (St. Louis University Law School - Conflicts and Federal Taxation), Milton D. Green (University of Washington, St. Louis - Civil Procedure, Conflict of Laws, Federal Jurisdiction, and Trial and Appellate Practice), Russell Niles (Dean, Chancellor, and Executive Vice President at New York University - Trusts and Estates, Fiduciary Administration, and Real Property), Charles Nutting (University of Pittsburgh and the George Washington University National Law Center - Land Use, Local Government and Constitutional Law), and Russell Sullivan (University of Illinois - Constitutional Law, Local Government, and Labor Law).



Russell Sullivan



Sheldon Tefft

Students in the field of Criminal Law have the nation's leading experts for their professors- Jerome Hall and Rollin Perkins, who was voted Outstanding Professor of the Year by the students at Hastings. Those in Constitutional Law are privileged to be able to draw on the experience and teachings of Roger J. Traynor, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of California.



Roger J. Traynor



Harold Verrall

Laurence H. Eldredge, George E. Osborne, and Richard Powell are all leading authorities in such fields as Decedent's Estates, Torts, Medical Jurisprudence, Real and Personal Property and Fiduciary Administration. Julius Stone, one of the world's leading authorities on the subject of International Law and Jurisprudence and the originator of the idea of a "hot line" between Moscow and Washington, D.C. is at Hastings, having served as the Challis Professor of International Law and Jurisprudence at the University of Sydney and former Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Auckland, New Zealand.

Students specializing in Corporations, Corporate Finance, Commercial Law and Securities and Trade Regulations have experts such as Norman D. Lattin and Roscoe Steffen as their professors. And finally, those students interested in Domestic Relations, Personal Property, and Trial and Appellate Practice take their classes from Harold Verrall, a leading scholar in his field.

During the academic year, 1973-1974, Hastings College of the Law will add several Visiting Professors to the ranks of the Sixty-Five Club, thereby adding an even wider range of legal expertise. Those joining the faculty include Bruno H. Greene, Professor and Director of the Law Library at the University of Minnesota Law School and an authority on Legal Research and Writing, Comparative Law and Negotiable Instruments; Adrian A. Kragen, Professor of the Law at the University of California, Berkeley, and a leading scholar in the field of Taxation and International Transactions; Stefan A. Riesenfeld, also a Professor of Law at the University of California and an expert in the field of Commercial Law, Real Property, Credit Transactions and Anti-Trust; Rudolph Schlesinger, the William Nelson Cromwell Professor of Law at Cornell Law School and a specialist in Civil Procedure, Comparative Law, and Conflict of Laws; and Frank R. Strong, the Cary C. Boshamer Distinguished Professor at the University of North Carolina School of Law and former Dean of Ohio State, who concentrates on Constitutional Law, Federal Jurisdiction, and the Legal Process.

SENATOR YARBOROUGH:

'...because of Hastings there was no need to test the proposition that retired professors are effective and valuable.'

As a result of seeking out eminent legal scholars who have retired from other legal institutions, Hastings has succeeded in assembling one of the strongest- and certainly the most remarkable- law faculties in the United States and has set an example for others to follow. In 1968, after learning about Hastings' Sixty-Five Club, Congress authorized the U.S. Commissioner of Education to award grants to retired professors in an effort to bolster developing colleges throughout the United States. Senator Ralph W. Yarborough of Texas, who sponsored the legislation, explained that "because of Hastings, there was no need to test the proposition that retired professors are still effective and valuable; it had already been proved." Other schools have indeed attempted to adopt the idea of a "Sixty-Five Club", but none have come close to matching Hastings' success.

And so, some twenty-five years after Dean Snodgrass convinced the Board of Directors to make the Sixty-Five Club official policy instead of just an idea, the Alumni Association of Hastings College of the Law salutes the past and present members of the Sixty-Five Club- not only as the nation's leading legal scholars, but as our professors and friends as well.



RIGHT ON!



by William E. Boyd

It became fashionable in the 60's for all those who cared to take up the cause of the down trodden minorities. Any institution that wanted to keep up, adopted affirmative action programs for Blacks, Chicanos, Asians, American Indians, and women.

Yet during this period of social awakening one important minority, those advanced in age, was continually overlooked. And except for rare instances, they remain overlooked today.

The most notable exception to this rule is the Hastings "Sixty-Five Club". As early as 1940 great legal minds from all over the United States were invited to continue their careers on our campus. In the legal education field, at least Hastings demonstrated that it could not accept the arbitrary and discriminatory concept of a forced retirement at age 65.

Surely one's productive years do not end upon the attainment of this "ripe old age".

A few remarks must be addressed to that certain segment of the Hastings student body whose favorite pastime seems to be complaining about those "old men" on the faculty. The "Sixty-Five Club" made this school what it is today. Those of us who get jobs when we leave here will have those "old men" to thank. Their names have built this school's reputation; the trendy young professors teaching trendy young courses have not.

I feel for those students who have never suffered through a Richard Powell oral inquisition, a Rollin Perkins' "probing" question on rape, or a Larry Eldredge history of his titanic battles in the American Law Institute. If that's suffering, I'll take a double dose.

During my first year I took classes from Professors Powell, Perkins, Eldredge, and Green. On my class notes alone I could have taken and passed their exams. I am certain most first year students who had to weather the first attempt at teaching of some newer member of the faculty cannot say the same.

This is not an attempt to glorify all members of the "Sixty-Five Club". Some have lost the knack of instructing.

One course was taught last year where the students knew less about the subject upon completion than when they started.

But on the whole, Hastings is indeed fortunate to have these distinguished professors on the faculty. As long as the faculty carefully screens the new members of the club and just as carefully relieves them of their teaching responsibilities when they can no longer effectively communicate with students, the entire Hastings community benefits from their presence.

I am confident that I speak for a large segment of the school when I say to our illustrious sept- and octagenarians: we're glad you're here and we feel fortunate to have personally had a chance to benefit from your vast experience.

USF - LAW SCHOOL

Special Student Contributions

by Rod Wickers

In 1971 USF's Law School acquired a new dean, C. Delos Putz. With him came an aggressive desire to improve the capabilities of the school. At that time Dean Putz presented the University with his objectives. In his words, "I frankly told the Trustees that I thought their alternatives were to either make a major expansion of the faculty of the Law School or to get out of the business of legal education."

In the succeeding two years, Dean Putz and the University did just that—expanding the number of full-time professors to fifteen and then seventeen. The faculty salaries increased and the student enrollment doubled to over 700.

C. Delos Putz presented his 1973-1974 budget proposal with well-founded optimism. His budget would allow 21 full-time professors and salaries comparable to the national average.

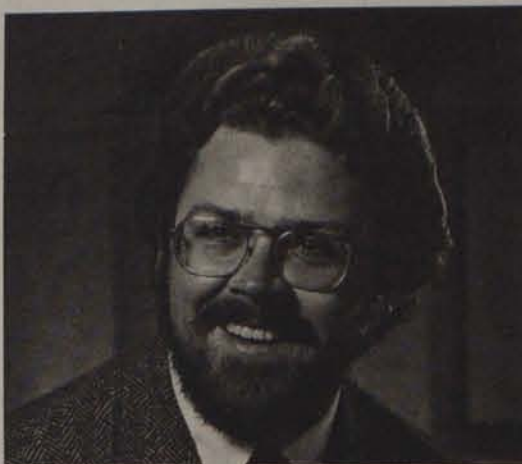
But when the budget was presented by the new University President William C. McInnis, S.J., Dean Putz responded with the following memo to President McInnis, "I feel obligated to advise you that the proposed budget (cuts) will have a serious detrimental affect on the quality of education in the Law School and they will cause problems concerning renewal of our accreditation."

In this concise memo, Dean Putz presented the cause and effect of the on-going controversy between the Law School and the University. The budget cuts represented not only a serious setback to Kendrick Hall's expansion and improvement but also went deeper to its very life line—accreditation.

Over \$400,000 of Law School income had been reallocated to other divisions within the University. This caused a cut-back in many programs at the Law School. This eliminated other programs. The Law School and the students responded as would be expected. They pleaded, requested, inquired and demanded an explanation. When no explanation came, they filed a statement supporting a motion to enjoin the University from using the redirected funds.

This report will attempt to present an impartial exposition of the two sides of the controversy. First, the plaintiffs: (taken from their statement of Sept. 4, 1973)

- I. a. Though the University's administration avers equal treatment for all the divisions within the University, the overall allocations for furniture and equipment decreased only 12% while Kendrick Hall's allocation decreased 74%.
- b. The overall summer budget decreased 9% at the same time the Law School's decreased 54%.
- c. While Kendrick Hall's budget was decreasing, the school's of nursing, education, business administration and science experienced increases.
- d. The University admits to having no method of allocating general university costs among the divisions
- e. As of August 2, 1973, neither the President nor the Vice-President of Business and Finance knew how



financial aid was apportioned among the divisions.

f. By the University's own admission outside grants are not considered in the budget allocations. Schools with large outside grants are not necessarily operating on an equitable level with other schools within the University.

g. Though Dean Putz and President McInnes had discussed the overhead allocation to the Law School, no allocation for overhead was indicated in the budget.

II. The drastic actions which have been taken regarding the Law School have not been the result of any considered decisions by the University's Board of Trustees.

a. Neither the Finance Committee of the Board of Trustees nor the Board staff considered the budget prior to February 1973.

b. At their February 23rd meeting, the budget shown to the Board manifested an increase for the Law School.

c. The Board did not discuss the impending accreditation of the Law School even though the preliminary report was in President McInnes' possession.

d. It appears that the Board has become a rubber stamp for President McInnes' policies.

III The Law School is being irreparably harmed by the severe budgetary cuts which were made for 1973-1974.

a. The present full-time faculty will decrease from 16 to 15 as a result of the budget cuts.

b. Further, consequent to the decreased allocation for CLEPR (Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility) time will be drawn away from full-time professors and this will reduce the actual full-time professor total to 13 3/4.

c. This presents a further problem. As the number of students increased to 712, the faculty-student ratio will be increased to 53-1.

d. Teaching of the adjunct faculty also decreased from 93-40 units.

e. Financial Aid decreased from \$151,720-\$90,966 which caused the elimination of the special minority program and 1st year scholarships.

f. The staff of the Law School Placement Office was cut 50%.

IV An Accreditation Report by the American Accreditation American Association of Law Schools confirms the fact that the Law School is being harmed and indicates that, because of the 1973-1974 budgetary cuts, the accreditation of the Law School is in jeopardy."

a. Based on hearsay information, the budget cuts are responsible for five standards required by the accreditation committee.

b. Kendrick Hall may be placed on probation.

V. For the past three years the Law School has presented particular problems which have called for—and received—special commitments from the University."

a. President McInnis agreed that the law school should meet the standards set by the ABA.

b. The Faculty-Student ratio and the Faculty salaries should therefore compare favorably with national standards.

c. To do this, special commitments of expansion were recommended by Dean Putz and agreed upon by Past President Jonson."

The Defendants:

Note: A preliminary note is in order here. The position of the University is not so easily gleaned as was that of the students. President McInnis feels that since "the whole matter of the law school is now in the hands of legal counsel... this must be decided by the courts and not by any public relations or press determination." And so, it is necessary for our discussion to extract our information from limited public announcements and discussions with James Kelley, the Director of the Office of Public Information at USF.

Prerequisite to our understanding of the University and its position on this controversy, we must gain insight into the changes experienced in its administration during the last academic year. It experienced not only a change in Pres-

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IN CRISIS

ident's, but also a change in philosophy toward the Law School, at least apparently so. From a historical foundation, we can better comprehend the University's posture pertaining to both the budget and accreditation.

The University acquired a new President in Father William C. McInnis in January 1973. A strong reason for his appointment was his extensive business background. It was no secret that the University has been operating in the red for several years. It was no secret that the undergraduate division was experiencing decreased enrollment. It was no secret that the Law School was operating well into the black.

It was rumored that William McInnis SJ was given the post at USF specifically to alleviate its financial difficulties. The 1973-1974 budget seems to substantiate that rumor.

And the temporary freeze on salaries at USF leaves little doubt that this was in fact his primary purpose. But that does not resolve the seeming inequities between the Law School and the other schools at USF.

My discussions with James Kelley revealed some clarification. First, the budget "cut" from the Law School should be more appropriately called a "diversion". The \$400,000--plus figure was the surplus of the Law School income after obligations were met. This, President McInnis feels is University income, not just Law School income. President McInnis simply re-allocated this money from the Law School to other sources throughout the University.

Secondly, there is a complex problem with overhead costs which President McInnis attempted to eradicate with the 1973-1974 budget. Essentially, the Law School did not appear to be absorbing its required share of the overhead costs in the years prior to his arrival. President McInnis attempted to balance that deficiency in this year's budget. Consequently, there was no overhead allocation for the 1973-1974 budget to Kendrick Hall.

Third, and more generally, it was an acknowledged fact that all schools at USF "tightened their belt." President McInnis has been true to his avowed purpose of eliminating the financial difficulties at USF.

Accreditation:

According to the University Provost, Dr. Anthony E. Seidl, the procedure of the accreditation committee concerning Kendrick Hall is "normal". It is also not "unusual" to invite the president and the dean to meet with the accreditation committee. President McInnis is also of the opinion that "providing information achieved along the lines of constructive action recommended by the accreditation team in its report to the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the ABA is customary."

In the Accreditation Committee's resolutions, they make it clear that "finances and relations between the



University Pres. McInnis, S.J.

Law School and the University" are key problems but that the University maintains "a determination that the development of the Law School is, and will be a high priority item for the University."

They also requested a progress report before February 1974. At that time, the Accreditation Committee would meet and discuss the following eight items:

1. communications
2. understanding objectives
3. delegation of authority
4. university priorities
5. fund raising
6. financing of law school programs
7. faculty salaries
8. allocation of university overhead

Finally, the Accreditation Committee maintains a confidential policy regarding their preliminary reports. Thus, President McInnis is complying with that policy by not releasing the report to the students.

Aftermath:

After an initial meeting with the presiding judge of San Francisco Superior Court, Judge Karesh, the University and the students have agreed to meet and attempt a resolution among themselves. However, it is certain that if there is no progress within a week or two, the judge will hear the matter before him in court.

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INSTANT
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PROFS UNIONIZE

by Rod Wickers

Paralleling the development of the law students at Kendrick Hall, the law faculty has also engaged in a jousting session with the University's President.

When the law faculty first learned of the drastic budget alterations and the salary freeze they naturally wanted an explanation. After several unsuccessful communiques of inquiry to President McInnis, eleven of the law professors formed a bargaining unit. They first attempted to obtain voluntary recognition from the University as an "appropriate bargaining Unit" for the law school professors. They were unsuccessful. They petitioned the National Labor Relations Board.

In April 1973, the NLRB's Examiner heard testimony and received evidence for three days. At issue was whether the law school faculty could be considered an "appropriate bargaining unit." The University contended it is not.

President McInnis avers the Law School to be an integral part of the University. The NLRB has provided some information in this area.

In the faculty's favor, the NLRB has previously considered similar petitions from Fordham University and Catholic University law professors. In both of these instances, the board held that the law professors are an "appropriate bargaining unit" but they established some criteria:

- a. Separate building with separate supervisor.
- b. Separate group.
- c. Little or no interchange between University and Law School.
- d. Separate calendar.
- e. No broader bargaining unit seeks to incorporate the law school faculty.

Whether Kendrick Hall will meet these criteria is soon to be seen. After careful consideration of the case, the examiner forwarded the problem to Washington, D.C. where the NLRB will provide a final determination on the issue. Professor Thomas Mc Carthy of Kendrick Hall expects the results very soon.

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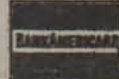
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Controversial SPORTS PAGE



THE
BATTLE
OF

LARGE ENOUGH MOUTH PIECE?

Paul E. Jingo

The Court had been laid by men and the lights of the stadium had come to their full glow from man's power - the stage had been set. It had taken the initiative of a middle aged, retired male tennis player to bring the world's most controversial tennis match into existence.

No man can ever question his genuine superiority over chicks on the tennis court. The Riggs match was just an example of how far he must go by giving her every advantage before she dare enter the same court. An overestimation was made, and not a victory for every racket-bearing libber who has tied up courts across the country.

Maybe the next time the lights go up in the Astrodome, we will see the "Foreman - Steinhem" bout, with no biting allowed. But who could find a large enough mouth piece?

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SPORTS EDITORIAL:

STRETCH STAYS

by Danners

The time has come for a rebuttal to the most outrageous "commentary" which Glenn Dickey of the Chronicle has yet written. Dickey wrote that the Giants will have to trade Willie McCovey if the National League does not adopt the designated hitter rule because the "Giants need a good pitcher more than they need McCovey."

Certainly the Giants need to improve their pitching staff but it is beyond my natural comprehension to understand how someone supposedly knowledgeable about baseball could suggest they trade Stretch. A brief look at history and statistics will demonstrate my point.

Willie McCovey has spent his entire major league career with the San Francisco Giants. He is the captain and leader of the team. Since Willie Mays was traded, Willie Mac has been the figurehead of S.F. baseball. He led the Giants in their three-game sweep of the hated Dodgers in early September.

For the six-year period from 1967 to 1972, Willie Mac led the majors with the best runs-batted-in per at-bat average, 1/4.6, a true measure of clutch performance. This past year, McCovey belted 29 homers and drove in 75 runs - leading the team with a 1/5.1 RBI/AB average. It's true that Dave Kingman has a better home run per at-bat average with 1/12.7 to McCovey's 1/13.2 for 1973 (McCovey is fourth in the all-time HR/AB rankings).

continued on page 11



THE
SEXES

THE DEVINE MS. M*

OR DOES BOBBY SHAVE HIS LEGS?

by Candy Davenport

The stage was set, the bets laid down. The colosseum was filled and flowing with screaming humanity - (beautiful people and otherwise). The chariots had brought their participants and the judges were in their places. There was a hushed pause...and the match began. A scene from a Cecil B. DeMille classic? The Romans against the Greeks? California and Stanford? No, it was the Battle of the Sexes! Or, in less profound terms, the greatest match in tennis history: Billie Jean King v. Bobby Riggs.

First, after cutting through all the paraphernalia of the circus atmosphere, and next trying to ignore Horrid Howard and Resolute Rosie, what was left was some good tennis and an obvious answer to the question of who was the better tennis player. Billie Jean took the match in straight sets, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3, and proved conclusively that Bobby had better think next time before he talks about women tennis players! Bobby fell time and again to Billie Jean's strong backhand passing shot as well as to her

Continued on Page 11

* Billie Jean Moffitt

PING PONG

Mr. Beard of the Richie Beard Memorial Library is organizing intramural and recreational ping-pong competition here at good ol' Hastings. For those of you who do not know my man Beardo, he's the clown that wears them cloud/head shirts to "college". Mr. Beard is a former intercollegiate (bad) badminton star. For further info contact him through the Financial Aids Office. -Danners

IM FOOTBALL REPORTS

IIID - 6 IIIC - 0

On Friday, September 21st, the Gray Fog of IIID eased a 6-0 victory over IIIC. It was IIID's second victory in three years. The only score of the game came on a behind-the-back screen pass from John "Notre Dame" Feldmann to Rob "Bad Actor" Lawlor.

In a game dominated by stingy defense, Chuck "Eagle Eyes" Noth and stalwarts could not gear up their offense despite occasional fine passing.

In the best display of seriatim precision since Huey, Duey and Luey, the Gray Fog's defense, including Dean "New Face" Crowell, hung tough the entire game.

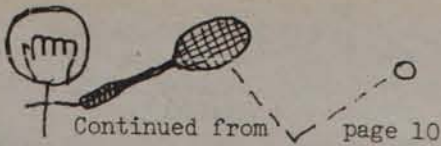
II-E ROLLS

II-E, last year's runner-up team, fresh from an undefeated exhibition season, crushed its namesake from the first year 19-0 before an emotional crowd at Speedway Meadows last week.

Paul Knight, scored on a short pass from Kevin Clark with only two minutes remaining in the first half to break a 0 to 0 deadlock. Through most of the half II-E was moving at will, but unable to score. Charley Thompson added the PAT and it was 7-0 at the half.

Clark, showing a composure that bodes ill for II-E's future opponents, calmly picked apart I-E's secondary in the second half with TD strikes to Steve Whitelaw and the redoubtable Thompson.

Deadline Flash: II-E juggernaut halted. III-B's passing attack proves too much for II-E. Final score was 19 to 12.



excellent half-volleys. The "junk and bunk" and various psychological torments that had worked so well against Margaret Court, failed Bobby in this match and in the end, he was the one who appeared run-down, very old and perhaps even a little bewildered.

It appeared from early in the first set that the famed garbage merchant was in trouble. Bobby's plan of attack of retaining his strength was destroyed as BillieJean consistently forced him to run after her well-placed shots. Bobby lacked Billie Jean's concluder (a put-away shot that wins points and games) and eventually it appeared that even his famous lobs could not get by Billie Jean. By the third set, Bobby was on the run, and even after a long rest for Bobby while he was recovering from cramps in his hands (what was in that Gator-Aid, Bobby?) it was to no avail. The chauvinist was put to shame, women's tennis was given a boost, and BillieJean was \$100,000 richer. Better luck next time Bobby, I know its hard getting beat by a girl.



MORE DUNNERS

I'll agree with Dickey that Kingman must be in that line-up but not at the expense of McCovey. McCovey, in his mid-thirties, still plays a good defensive first base. Thus, even playing part time, Willie McCovey contributes more to the Giants than any other guy on the team.

In his farewell speech last week, Willie Mays spoke bitterly of the San Francisco fans. I think Willie overlooked one thing. While the older generation, mainly the sports writers, had their eyes in the rear view mirror thinking about Joe DiMaggio, the kids of the Bay Area who grew up in the late 50's and early 60's idolized Mays. He'll never be forgotten. That's why this kid is rooting for the Mets to take it all.

Baseball players aren't pawns-- they're sensitive human beings. The Giants are one club that realizes this. They sent Mays back to New York because the fans really love him there. The S.F. fans appreciate Willie Mac in the same way. Willie Mac is the first San Francisco Giant to be ranked with the all-time greats. And he'll still be able to knock more balls out of the park in the next couple of years.

WULFF

continued from page 1

formed Judicial Clerkship Faculty Committee headed by Professor Laurence Eldredge. This committee of ten professors has various panels which interview applicants for this and other judicial clerkships.

Professors Jerome Hall, George Osborne and former Chief Justice Roger Traynor comprised the panel which interviewed the 22 third-year applicants.

Professor Hall indicated that the committee had several criteria with which they measured the applicants. these included (not in any particular order of importance) scholastics, Law Journal membership, other scholastic activities such as Moot Court, other non-scholastic activities, work experience, either for law firms or public agencies, published material and an intangible factor representing the committee's overall impressions of the individual.

When asked about the nomination, Randy had this to say, " I suppose one reason why I was chosen was my class academic standing (87.2 average- Eds.) plus the experience I'm lucky enough to get while presently externing for Chief Justice Wright.

It is hard for me to assess my chances for being actually selected. Justice-Douglas, unlike most members

of the Court does not generally require a year's experience with a District Judge...but he looks favorably upon such experience. In this regard, my externship with Chief Justice Wright should be of value. No Hastings student has ever clerked for the Court to my knowledge and hopefully that should weigh in my favor. However, when you consider that each school is

submitting its top people, any further evaluation of chances is really guesswork."

"It is important that the Hastings' Faculty, Administration, and media generate student interest in judicial clerkships. Other interested students should pursue them.

Hastings should get behind an aggressive clerkship program."

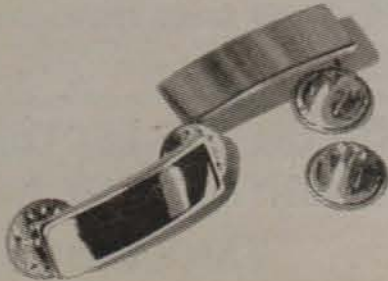
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Talk to the Marine Corps Officer who will visit your campus on October 15, 1973 from 9:00 am - 3:00 pm.

Take your bar exam next summer



LETTERS

continued from page 2

Prohibitionists, Suffragettes and others, it would seem logical that they are all right for the farmworkers.

The political analysis and vindication of slogans aside, let us focus now on the struggle of Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers Union. First, however, a brief sketch of the growth of unionism in America, for anyone who would condemn the UFW's peaceful philosophy must either be totally ignorant or unfortunately myopic on the subject of American union history.

Railroad unions endured a long period of provocation and violence before their right to represent workers was recognized. Mineworkers went through an equally iniquitous experience before they won their struggle against the powerful associations of mineowners and other industrialists. A study of any union that survived to the present will likely indicate that its success was not a result of arguing logically with management but rather the product of a sustained effort to win support for its existence.

In every case the representatives of working groups were members of those groups---men who grew up in the mines as child laborers and knew well the conditions, attitudes and hopes of both sides, etc. A chief of the Sioux tribe would not have gone over very well as a leader of the United Mine Workers.

If logic were a criterion, it would seem logical that Cesar Chavez could lead the farm workers, most of whom are Mexican-American. He was a child laborer in the farm fields. He speaks the farmworker's language and knows their plight, hopes and political awareness. On the other hand, it is extremely illogical to expect that a lily-white, manicured city-slicker union leader who probably has never seen a farm field, should represent farmworkers. Chavez has been fighting for the farmworkers' cause a large portion of his life. The grower's obstinacy and the public's apathy have not daunted him. He has carried on his fight the best he can and with total commitment. In that respect he is already a far better lawyer than 90% of all law students will ever be.

As to an important lesson from law school, it should be this! No one will ever touch a lawyer with a ten-foot pole who makes an argument for the client and another one for the opponent. Not only that, but one who won't even put a little passion in his voice. In other words, the lesson is that if you have a cause, FIGHT LIKE HELL. That is the way of an advocate. After all, it was not Al Capone who said, "The life of the law is not logic but experience."

Right on!

Al Nunez

Christine Beck is alive and well in Cox's Corporations.

HALL

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curricula and particularly with current third-year programs.

Proposals range from eliminating the third year entirely to making it into a period of concentration on a "major". With this second possibility in mind, Hall's committee is examining various ways of bolstering Hastings' present program, including the possibility of adding criminology to Hastings' course offerings.

While most of the committee's work will be out of sight of Hastings students, in one important area the student will be consulted. A questionnaire is being prepared, with student help, which will be circulated to Hastings students later this fall. Hall hopes this will insure that the committee's decisions will not reflect only faculty opinion.

Another method of polling is being carried out by the committee by examining the curricula at other law schools. The earliest returns indicate Hastings has taken the initiative in this area. Hall is pleased to see Hastings in such an innovative role for, he feels, Hastings must never be allowed to become a "Little Orphan Annie" among law schools.

Hastings Environmental
Law Society
Meeting:
Wed., Oct. 10, 11:30
245 G.G.

BAY

bar

AREA

REVIEW COURSE
presents

TUES., OCT. 9
11:40 AM
CLASSROOM A

TUES., OCT. 9
1:40 PM
CLASSROOM C

"WHAT TO EXPECT FROM THE 1974 BAR EXAM"

A LECTURE AND QUESTION & ANSWER PERIOD WILL BE GIVEN TWICE ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, ON THE STRUCTURE AND CONTENTS OF THE 1974 CALIFORNIA BAR EXAMINATION. THE SPEAKER WILL BE JAN HORN OF THE B. A. R., A NINE YEAR VETERAN ANALYST OF CALIFORNIA BAR EXAMS AND HOW TO GET STUDENTS THROUGH THEM.

FOR INFORMATION ON THE LECTURES OR THE B.A.R. COURSE
CONTENT, CONTACT ANY B.A.R. STUDENT REP.

JULIE CHAPMAN
RON FRIEDMAN

TANYA NIEMAN
PEREL REESE

DAVID WHITRIDGE
DAVID ZEFF